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Directors.

JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lapons Building Tindependence Square, Philadelphia.

TANTIC CITY Press Union Building
NEW YORK 364 Madison Ave.

DETROIT 701 Ford Building
To. Louis 613 Globe-Pennocrat Building
DEICAGO 1302 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, but (50) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month, Nortce—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BRLL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Address all communications to Evening Public Dedger, Independence Square, Philadelphic

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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 11, 1921

HOW TO CELEBRATE THE 4TH THE suggestion to make the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city a na-

tional event every year is not new

An attempt to establish such a celebration was made in 1914 and President Wilson was brought here to make an address in Independence Square. The Governors of all the tates were invited to be present and some of them came. Congressmen from all parts of the country were here. The crosvd which gathered in the square was larger than any that had assembled there since the great celebration in 1876. The success of the affair was universally admitted, and it was admitted also that permanent plans should be made to repeat it every year.

All the arguments then brought forth in favor of having the chief national celebration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence observed every year in the building which the Declaration was adopted are still valid. But it takes more than arguments in support of its fitness to make any celebration successful. There must be some one who is qualified to make plans every year and carry them to completion, and there must be a public sentiment back of the movement which will secure the co-operation of enough men and women to prevent a fiasco.

Philadelphia can lift itself into the conclousness of the Nation on every Fourth of July by staging a great celebration here if it is so disposed, but it cannot do it by merely talking about it. It will be necessary for the influential men of the city to inconvenience themselves a little, even to the extent of being willing to stay in the city to attend the exercises instead of spending the day at a country club or at the seashore. We can stage a great function here every twelve months if we are so disposed. But it cannot be done if arrangements are delayed until two or three weeks before the date when the distinguished men available for addresses have already consented to appear somewhere clse.

THE HUNGRY ARE FED

THE virtual abandonment of the Chinese famine fund campaign marks the close of a notable chapter in the history of American philanthropy. The long-expected rains have come and conditions in the stricken area have thus materially changed. American benefactions and those later

may be said to have delivered an immense population from actual starvation. Not all the tragedy could be averted. In

its vast proportions and in its poignancy the episode was one of the most appalling of modern times. But alleviation was also upon an impressive scale.

The local committee, from the chairman ship of which Alba B. Johnson has just resigned, reports that more than \$100,000 was raised in this district. This is an inspiring record of generosity and does honor to the administrators of the campaign, which expires on the heartening note that its services are no longer necessary.

FREIGHT RATES AND PRICES

THE members of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, in session in this city, have pretty definite notions about the obstacle in the way of a revival of their business. They voted unanimously yesterday afternoon to ask the railroads to reduce the freight rates in order to encourage the movement of lumber.

Lumber is a commodity the price of which at the points it is used is seriously affected by the cost of transportation. It is bulky and heavy. A restoration of the freights to the figures that prevailed before the war would bring about a considerable reduction in the cost of hardwood lumber in this city and in every other city in the country. It would encourage building and do much to relieve business stagnation. And the lumbermen believe also that it would increase the earnings of the railroads that have been seriously affected by the falling off in business due to the high freight rates.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY

PEOPLE within a radius of 600 miles of Berlin were recently enabled, by means of the wireless telephone, to hear the entire opera of "Madama Butterfly," which causes German paper to complain that the scene of the opera is in Japan, the opera was written by an Italian, it has an English title and an American hero.

Here is no ground for complaint. It is a musical League of Nations which Germany permitted to enter without preliminary apologies or promises to be good

GEORGE COHAN GOES ON STRIKE

GEORGE M. COHAN, who is both an actor and a manager, does not believe in the closed shop in the theatre. As the Actors' Equity Association has decided that no member may play on the stage with an actor not a member, Mr. Cohan, who organfixed the Actors' Fidelity League, a rival "union," has announced that he is through with the theatre. He has money enough, he says, and is not going to be bothered with

the quarrels of actors any more. This is a dispute in which the public is not eriously inferested, for it will not result in the closing of any theatres. The playgoers do not care whether the members of a musical comedy chorus are or are not members of the Equity Association. Union chorus girls can dance just as well as non-union chorns girls, and slapstick artists on the vaudeville stage can cut up their antics in a union as well as out of it. And for that matter, union actors and non-union actors can act together just as well as apart. When the actors formed their union they did it to secure the redress of well-defined grievances and they had the sympathy of that part of public which took any interest in the fortunes of their entertainers.

The situation is one with which the managers will have to deal as best they may, for sflects them directly. When they are ting a new play they will have to find ut whether all the actors are members of Association or they will have I

trouble. A union Shylock will not play with a non-union Portia, and if an open-shop Caesar tries to play with a union Brutus there will be more trouble to pay than that about which Mark Antony talked in his famous oration.

But as it is a long time before the theatres are to be opened again, working arrange-ments may be made which will even entice the versatile Cohan back to the theatre, where he has spent the greater part of his

THROUGH TRANSIT FACILITIES ALONE WILL JUSTIFY BRIDGE

Shuttle Trains Would Mock the Structure Primarily Designed to Effect a Complete Revolution in Interstate Communications

THE inspiration contained in the artistic. comprehensive and convincing designs of the Delaware River span shrinks suddenly in contact with a significant little sentence of the commission's report. Beneath drawings illustrating existing transit lines and their possibilities runs this legend:

"It is proposed at first to operate bridge

shuttle cars only."

The public, without in the least descending into the mood of ungracious criticism, since the engineers forecast much larger developments, possesses an unqualified right to question even a suspicton of makeshift methods in treatment of the major problem which the bridge is devised to solve. Through transportation routes are indispensable to the utility of the structure.

Direct transportation, without vexatious changes, is quite as necessary to the success of the monumental enterprise as are elevators to an office building, wheels to a motorcar or covers to a book

There should not be the slightest valid reason why the disquieting word "temporary" should be injected into consideration of the case. The operation of the bridge must be made commensurate with its dignity, with the wealth of mental and monetary resources to be devoted to its erection and with its immense potential usefulness.

The shuttle-train idea is childish and tenth rate. It is imperative that not a moment be lost in organizing all the various transportation interests involved in a vigrous and public spirited effort to devise the best and most practicable system of communications capable of being inaugurated on the first day the span is open to traffic.

That obstacles will be encountered may be taken for granted. Apart from purely selfish interests, inherited traditions, prejudices and sentimental debris inevitably appear to divert, if possible, the march of true progress on a large scale.

But co-operative, cordial resolution can demolish these conventional barriers. Not one argument that may be raised against the dispatch of through cars from central Philadelphia and beyond to central Camden and the outlying districts is really insuperable.

Moreover, the engineers, whose detailed report is so refreshing in breadth of vision. have outlined a variety of means by which the Rapid Transit Company, the New Jersey Public Service Corporation and the railroads can merge their material assets in working agreements redounding effectively to their own advantage and that of the public.

A projection of the future Arch-Eighth-Locust delivery loop is proposed to be connected with the underground station at the bridge plaza, or, declares the report, "rapid transit trains could be sent direct from all parts of Philadelphia over the bridge into Camden. In Camden the proposed loop line of bridge surface cars will make connections with the present New Jersey traction system and through it with the Reading Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad at its Broadway station.

Obviously, however, the problem, although carefully considered by the commission, is not one which this body will eventually be called upon to solve. Actual work must be the cities of Philadelphia and Cam den and by the transportation companies endowed with the power to make the bridge

There is every indication that the span can be completed by July 4, 1926, on schedule time. Within the same space of years the most generous and far-seeing atention should be given to the necessity of linking up the interstate transit facilities. The shuttle-train expedient would typify weak and shallow trifling.

If the subway plans are not brought to fruition there is nothing save technicalities. which represent no real difficulty, to prevent the diversion of several main trolley routes from this city over the bridge to New

Transfers of passengers at the bridge plaza would provide few advantages over the present ferry inconveniences. It is the changes, the delay and the consequent crowds that render transit by the steam vessels so objectionable. The method of propulsion itself is a minor matter.

Philadelphians and Camdenites cannot begin too quickly to accustom themselves to the idea of a complete revolution in the interstate transit situation. They must aim high and insist on the realization of a perfeetly tangible goal.

Imagination may be given beneficially full There has long been too little regard

for its creative worth in this community. The picture, for instance, of Pennsylvania Railroad electric trains departing from City Hall Square for Atlantic City and coast resorts is by no means absurdly fantastic. The present line from the New Jersey terminal is operated through parts of Camden on the trolley system. What is to forbid such trains from proceeding across the bridge and on the Market street surface tracks to the Public Buildings, where a loop could be made before starting in the return direction?

All that is needful is the spirit of enthusiastic harmony, which could make light of present legal entanglements by establish ing new legal sanctions. It is possible in many Western cities to enjoy through electric communication with far-distant points. If the public and the corporations will adjust themselves to their splendid oppor-

tunities, obstructions will vanish. Granted the capacity of the bridge engineers and architects, who have already magnificently justified the authority imposed on them-granted the continuance of legislative interest in the project-the ultimate success of the bridge resolves itself into a

matter of temperament. "Boldness, again boldness and ever boldness," counseled Danton, who had a revolution on his hands. So have we. To the metaphorical guillotine with pullbacks, reactionaries and the timorous exponents of

an outmoded cant! The bridge, for all its foreshadowed maiesty, is simply a means to a practical endmodern, swift transportation in one of the most populous districts of the continent. Persistent enthusiasm, energy and comprehensiveness of insight can perform in four years what was once timidly regarded as little short of a miracle.

Pull together for through cars!

MEXICAN POLITICAL PRELUDES

THE obstructionary tone of the Mexican Foreign Office regarding the settlement of long-standing disputes with the United States is not difficult to understand

Opposition to the Obregon Government has been lately proved to be sufficiently real to justify for political purposes a display of decisive gestures. It is noticeable, however, that the new Mexican President takes refuge in technicalities which can be offset with a little judicious and carefully staged maneu-

Mexico, declared the Foreign Office, has

no power to conclude through its present Government the kind of treaty for which Secretary Hughes has asked. There is a well-defined impression in the United States that executive inhibitions of this character do not apply to Mexico alone.

Mr. Hughes, of course, is well aware of this and he has not requested President Obregon to upset the usual procedure which applies to treaties in virtually all republics. What the Secretary of State proposes in that certain Mexican retroactive laws shall be so interpreted or amended that the execution of the treaty would be simplified.

General Obregon, so far as is known, bas not definitely stated that he will never be in a constitutional position enabling him to promote such a pact. The loophole which he leaves for himself seems to be the sort that will permit negotiations to go on while at the same time regaling his own country with a display of "firmness."

It is altogether too early to despair of progress. Americans can afford to be patient while the opening acts of familiar political drama are staged.

THE JOHNSON PICTURES

THAT the late John G. Johnson desired his collection of paintings to remain on exhibition in his house at 510 South Broad street is beyond question. His will made this clear, even to the extent of providing that if the building should be destroyed without the destruction of the collection the city should rebuild or restore it.

Yet he contemplated the contingency of the permanent exhibition of the paintings in some other place, for the will provided that they should not be so exhibited "unless some extraordinary situation shall arise making it extremely judicious."

M. Hampton Todd, who took testimony on the interpretation of the will, assumed that the extraordinary situation had arisen when he reported to the Orphans' Court that the paintings should be exhibited in the new Art Museum at the head of the Parkway. Judge Gest, however, overruled that opinion and held that the paintings must be exhibited at 510 South Broad street.

The determination of the city to appeal from Judge Gest's decision is prudent, because it is desirable that the city should know just what its rights are under the will. What constitutes "some extraordinary situation" which will justify the permanent exhibition of the paintings outside of the walls of the South Broad street house? Mr. Todd and the city authorities seemed to agree that the necessity of virtually rebuilding the house in order to make it fireproof constituted such a situation. The will did not contemplate the rebuilding of the house save in case it was destroyed, and Mr. Johnson evidently expected part of the art treasures to be destroyed with the building. He seemed to have considered the risk of fire and to have expected the destruction of part if not all of the paintings.

It is a nice question that the higher courts will have to pass upon. If they are going to interpret the will in order to carry out Mr. Johnson's desires to the letter they will have to decide not only that the pictures must be exhibited in the South Broad street house. but in that house retained in the condition in which Mr. Johnson left it, for Mr. Johnson certainly did not contemplate tearing out the inside of the building and reconstructing it unless it were first visited by fire.

The fearsome cry Cheer Up; the Worst
Is Yet to Come
I "There's nothing to it." But Utah has now an anti-cigarette law, and it was in just such a way that John Barleycorn got his first bump. And it is an awful thing to realize that prohibition of tobacco would be much more easily enforced than prohibition Tobacco can't be grown in a cellar. And violators could not avoid show ing their smoke.

Virginia are said Beggars Description of to have formed a It will be a labor union in which the mem-bers do not labor. It will favor the open shop, since the only closed shop available is the prison. The member who strikes by going to work will be stricken from the rolls and the one who strikes you for a slice of your roll will remain in good standing by idly sitting.

Why does the bark of a sea dog mean stormy weather? Why should the language Add Edison Questionnaire of a rear admiral affront? How much latitude is permitted Jack ashore?

Most of the punch of a crisis is in its advance notice.

The Tobacco Store Indians appear to be on the warpath in Utab.

Any tax assessor can give expert inormation on how values shrink

One good thing that will come out of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight is the war tax.

Public abuses of park privileges suggest a new field of endeavor for Boy and

One gathers that Carpentier would have little show in the big tight if the cartoonists

Girl Scouts.

Well, remarked the Average Man as he read the bridge report, if the engineers are

satisfied I am.

Chicago physician says salt causes can-Take it with a grain of salt, say some

The presumption is that some of the nirrors that "reflect the President's views" have flaws in them.

Rotary having indersed the one-piece bathing suit, the rest of the world may be expected to come round.

One wonders how big a club he holds then Bricker back seems so confident that big men will back Bricker. The trouble with U. G. I.'s British

thermal unit appears to be that it has not yet received its naturalization papers. "There is no difficulty in raising

money, remarked Senator Penrose. Be page the Republican National Committee: The owner of Playfellow, younger brother of Man o War, has refused an offer of \$100,000 for him. The strain of refusing an offer of that hind would give most of us

nervous prostration.

Ever and anon as the world continues to scrap, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, thoughtful men see cause for congratulation the fact that China is penceful as well

It is pleasing to note, remarked the Office Smoke Consumer, that Utah's anti-cigarette law is being scrupulously observed the Sheriff's office in Salt Lake City and nowhere else. And, he added, you may take that any way you please.

Said Ambassador Harvey to Admiral Sims, 'Henceforth we'd best stick to the singing of hymns. Said Sims to G. Harvey, "Or, perhaps, stick to pravers.

One gets so confused with the national airs."

SENATOR AND SOLDIER

Present-Day Episode of Historic Valley Forge-The Vast Work of Rebuilding Our Forests-Strikes and Their Costs in the State

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN TALLEY FORGE was the background.

V Automobiles were parked along the drive-way leading to the residence of a former Secretary of State.

A distinguished company was waiting to

visit a neighboring residence.
One of the number, an officer wearing the star of a general, attached to the entourage of a great official, approached a distinguished

"Senator, have you any objection to my riding over to Mr. X—'s in your auto?"

"Not in the least," was the reply.

The autos began moving off, the senior Senator clambered aboard and, turning to the hesitant star wearer, cried, ignoring the hesitant star-wearer, cried, ignoring rank and punctilio: "Come on, Doc; we're ready!"

S THE big car rolled away the army AS THE big car rolled away the army official, who is slender and a trifle undersized, turned a pair of merry, bespectacled eyes upward to the big man at his side

"Senator, you didn't know you were sit-ting beside a soldier, did you?"
"Huh!" was the monosyllabic reply.
It was warm outside but very chilly in the auto about that time. Then, for the purposes of conversation, the general, who knows nothing of Pennsyl-

politics and its intricate convolutions,

spoke up. "I suppose you're acquainted with Secretary Mellon?"
"Huh! Known him for thirty years."
And then deep silence ensued to the end of the hylef journer.

of the brief journey. TOW and then the more intimate and in-N teresting things in our new forestry system get to the surface.

It takes 1500 young trees, seedlings, to

referest a single devastated acre in the waste lands of Pennsylvania. There are something like 10,000 acres of his desolate terrain to be reforested. It will require 15,000,000 trees for the pur-

White pine, black locust, hemlock, oak, black walnut, ash and maple will be used. Nevin Detrich, of the Forestry Associa-tion, tells of hundreds of bushels of these seeds, acorns and nuts that have been collected for this purpose.

Of pine, spruce and larch seed alone about 700 pounds have been available.

COLONEL FRED REYNOLDS, of Belleof font, is the boss matchmaker of Penn-

sylvania.

Not the matrimonial brand, however, although he buys and handles enough sulphur to supply. I fancy, the mismated misery of divorce courts of the sixty-seven counties

He is the head of one of the State's biggest match corporations. The kind the English call "lucifers." Just to indicate how extensive this match

business is, Pennsylvania alone manufac-tured enough of them last year to light 15.041,000,000 cigars and cigarettes. There are just 275 workmen and women engaged in this industry, and these people made, each one of them, 54,700,000 apiece. Capital invested in the manufacture matches in this State is slightly in excess of \$1,000,000, and the production last year was valued at approximately \$1,400,000.

WILLIAM J. TRACEY, who is chief of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, says that last year saw the greatest number of strikes in the history of the commonwealth.

There was a total of 555 strikes, although this is not within 100 of what there would have been had they not been averted.

It is unfortunate for Philadelphia, but nearly one-half of all the strikes in the State took place right here in Philadelphia.

There were 275 of them.

standard of arithmetic.

loss in wages to the city amounted to dismal array of figures. Suffering, loss of home comforts, the inevitable assaults and legal difficulties are things that cannot be estimated by any

THE stubbornness-or perhaps it might be 1. termed reluctance—to consider terms of settlement is shown in Mr. Tracey's state-ment that of the 555 strikes declared, the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, of which he is the head, endeavored without success to settle 436 of them.

Only eighty of this total were officially called off by the union, the remainder gradually dying out or being lost or still pending.

In only twenty-nine of them were conditions of employment the cause of the strike.

The greatest number of these industrial disturbances arose over the matter of wages. Ten per cent were called directly over the issue of the union or non-union. Men involved in these strikes lost a total

of 3.128,291 hours, and women 21,166 It is an appalling showing that Mr. Tracey It is a tremendous argument for advancing the dawn of a day of industrial peace.

Today's Anniversaries

1821-Alexander B. Latta, inventor of the steam fire engine, born in Ross County, Ohio. Died at Ludlow, Ky., April 28, 1865. 1846-General William L. Marshall. mous army engineer who discovered the Marshall Pass neross the Rockies, born Washington, Ky. Died in Washington, D. C., in 1929.

1851—Snow fell at Lynchburg, Va. 1861—William McKinley, afterward President, enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. 1871-American fleet attacked the forts of

Korea in retaliation for an attack made by masked batteries. 1903-King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia murdered by army officers. 1906-Mary Putnam Jacobi, famous med-

ical scientist, died in New York City. Born ical scientist, died in New York City. Born August 31, 1842. 1911—Carrie Nation prohibition agita-tor, died at Leavenworth, Kan. 1920—Joseph B. Elwell found mur-

Today's Birthdays

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, most noted of the leaders in the women's fran-chise movement in Great Britain, born sixty-four years ago.

Mme, Julia Chaussen, mezzo-soprano of

the Metropolitan Opera Co., born in Stockforty-two years ago. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, born at Lapeer, Mich., fifty-three years ago. Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman

ever elected to the United States Congress, born forty-one years ago.

The Rt. Rev. John J. O'Connor, Catholic Bishop of Newark, born at Newark, N. de, sixty-six years ago.

THE PIONEERS

A CARAVAN on a wind-swept trail, A scorehing sky where the buzzards sail, There ever on, though hopes seem frail, The pioneers trudging with sure intent Are seeking the land of sweet content.

Tasting loy with its lack of sorrow, Glad to fag, but leath to borrow, Giving their all right cheerfully they Are traveling on toward the brighter day.

Dreaming dreams of the new tomorrow

Knowing well what the journey means, Numbing the ache for the old-time scenes, Ah, how the world upon them leans.

All unswerving in the face of strife, Opening the way to a better life.

So has the world from the first moved on, Leaving behind like a curtain drawn The old-time dread for a crimson dawn Just for a home where to laugh and pray Is the end of a quest for a better day. Robin A. Walker, in the Kansas City Star.



IN PLAIN SIGHT AND STRAIGHT AHEAD

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK

On Institutional Care of Children DRESERVATION and extension of the family idea in the institutional care of illdren without parents should be the aim of educators in that field, in the opinion of Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, president of Girard College. Avoidance of ruts in these policies is emphasized by Dr. Herrick as of prime importance.

Herrick, "of the limitations of the institutional form of life. As set forth by Dr. Erney G. Hirsh in the White House conference on dependent children, 'childhood is too sacred a possession and too mighty a poteny' to be handled on the 'ready-made' Family life is the normal condition plan. under which children should be raised, and the institution can well afford to call upon the influences of the family to help in its work and to approximate as nearly as possible the conditions and the activities of family life. I am sure that we in Girard College believe in what Mr. Joseph Lee calls the 'integrity of the family,' and that it is in

truth a 'vital issue. "But society is full of exceptions to the normal. Many and acute are the exigencies of life. That a father of a family should die is a misfortune; that a young child should be left dependent is a calamity such are the conditions presented in thou-

Sacrifice of Mother

"There are various ways in which such onditions can be dealt with. One is by the lisruption of the family altogether and the incorporation of the lives of children into a family by means of adoption, mother is thereby called upon to give up what is almost as dear to her as life itself and the child to lose the richness of affection which comes only from the love of a mother for her oTspring. Then there is the boarding out of the child or the placing of him in an in-stitution for his early years; and finally and Then there is the boarding out est of all, there is the possibility of extending our aid to the mother so that her home

may be kept together.
"A great disability upon the child would be his being reared in an orphanage from his arliest years, and having at no part of his child life the recollection of a home and family conditions. We at Girard College such prefer the boys who have been reared in private homes to the age of admission. "Under the terms of the Girard will boys cannot be registered for admission into Girard College until they are six years of age, and as the will operates many of them are not admitted until they are nearly ten. The average age of the admission of our boys is

the influence of home. Expense Increases Gradually

above eight years, so that the boys who have continued with their mothers to that

time come to us with the remembrance and

"It is a well-known fact that as boys grow older the expense of caring for them in-creases, both for food and clothing, and there are increasing difficulties to a mother who struggling to hold her home together, keep her boys off the street and give them proper care and education.
"Such an institution as Girard College

provides a means of relieving what often bemes too heavy a burden, and that, too, without losing her boy. The boys who come to the college come from their mothers, and if the mothers are worthy every effort is made to keep close the family tie. The mothers are permitted to visit the boys in the institution, the boys are permitted to go home to visit their mothers; monthly reports are sent; and in case of serious illness the mother is immediately called to be with her boy. Often for a considerable space of time mothers have been accommodated in so that they might continue constantly with or near their sons. All of this serves to strengthen rather than to impair the family tie and obligation. The college in this same becomes in effect a boarding school, in which the boys are most carefully looked after and where every reasonable service is rendered which it is possible for money to

"The easy and natural course for every one connected with Girard College, from the president to the latest employe, is to follow in the beaten track, but the regrettable fact is that, if the beaten track be followed, there can be no true advance. Would not the boys committed to the care of Girard College he the gainers if there were written large in the policies of the institution the direction on a modern improved highway, 'Don't

"Girard College has long been and per-haps to an increasing degree is becoming an

institution set upon a hill. Those interested in the physical care and upbringing of children, whether in private homes or institutions, and those who are engaged in educa-tion, have a right to expect some suggestions

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

from an institution so fortunately circum-stanced as is Girard College. Wisdom of Girard Shown

"As investigation is made into the home conditions of applicants for admission into college, and as we have knowledge of the chances of many of these boys, we can but be impressed with the wisdom of Stephen Girard in providing that those who were without opportunity or had limited opporwithout on tunity should have an opportunity furnished them. The two events of sending a group of boys out of the college and receiving a group into the institution are closely related in time, and the contrast between the appearance, bearing and seeming prospect of those taken in and of the confident, manly, selfreliant bearing of the group sent out gives heart and hope to those who are in the work

of the institution. "I can but regard it as fortunate that then I came to Girard College as president I had two sons who were the ages of Girard mys, and that during the period which I have served here my own boys have be growing up side by side with the boys of the college, and I have been able to keep consciously before my mind the needs and peculiarities of the boys in my own home and to make, both for those associated with me in the work of the college and for myself, the rule that the service, care and education accorded to Girard College boys should be of a sort which I would be willing to have for my own sons. In the selection of an Individual teacher or officer again and again I have brought myself to face the question, Would I be willing to trust my own boys to the care, the education and example of this person?

Does Not Supersede Home

"The thought of Girard College, both for the boys and their families and for those who are working there, is not that of an 'orphanage' in the common use of that term, sense does Girard College seek to supplant superseds the home, averaging about eight and one-half years of age, after they have passed the most tender years of childhood, during which they most ed the care of a mother and the influence of a home

"The college Is much more of the boardingschool type than of the institution type. Boys come to is very nearly the age at which boys are admitted into the preparatory schools of England, and they continue here schools of Engund, and they continue here fairly for the years covering the preparatory and public school period in England. Many of our boys have homes to which they go for the longer or shorter vacations, and even on Saturdays and holidays when privileges out are given. This enables them to come into intact with family life. For example, during the Christmus recess more than 1200 of or boys were away spending the Christmas vacation in the homes of their families or friends. Monthly reports to mothers or others responsible for the boys, giving both cholarship and conduct standing, keep up this idea of a school.

"Boys reared in the college have, I am sure, constantly the home idea, and many mothers come back after our boys return to them with the testimony that their boys are great home boys and that they help in establishing and maintaining homes.

THE BRIDGE PLANS

B^{EN} FRANKLIN; lightning and a cloud; Then messages across the ocean; Each wish we have by Time endowed First with a goal, then lacomotion,

How doth the busy architect. The engineer, the draughtsman elever, Assemble visions, dreams collect. And weld them in a strong endeavor, How skillfully they put in line. The awkward squads of hurs and chances,

And give cohesion to the fine

And filmy texture of our fancies! The bridge has taken shape at last: The dreams we've had conform to reason; The time for hesitation's past;

We enter on our busy s With Jersey justice, Penn in hand, Their work is right as any trivet. We'll make each line an iron band And every boost we give's a rivet,

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Poland was formerly partitioned between Austria, Russia and Prussia. 2. The Titante struck at iceberg and sank on her maiden voyage

Who was Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

4. Who was the first of the six wives of King Henry VIII of England?
5. Name two novels by Thomas Hardy.
6. What is the basis of oil cloth?

What is the freezing point of sea water? What kind of an animal is a kiwi? What is the capital of Maine?

1. Who was Drago and what was the doc

trine which he enunciated? What is tarragon?

What is a testatrix?

in 1912 has established a Special Court Industrial Relations 4. Daniel Defoe wrote "The History of Moll

abar is red mercurial sulphide; ver-6. The Pacific Ocean was sometimes known

as the South Sea during the early days of discovery, he first name of Rodin, the famous

French sculptor, was Auguste.

8. A gobernouche is a credulous newsmonger. The word is from the French "gobe-mouches," meaning fly-catcher.

9. The Secretary of State receives \$12,000 a

vear. wombat is an Australian animal, a marsupial, and about the size of a

HUMANISMS

badger.

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY IT WAS threatening rain in Washington and two husky porters at one of the fashionable hotels were busy putting up an awning across the sidewalk to protect the guests who were arriving for a reception. As they carried their paraphernalia in and through the narrow door they kept jostling quite unceremoniously a slim, gray shy gentleman who was standing by and

necessary to dodge quite alertly from one side to the other to avoid being bumped by some of these awning posts. The porters paid no attention. They little knew that it was Andrew D. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, one of the richest men in the world, when they were thus brushing uside. Assistant Surgeon General C. C. Peirce. of the United States Public Health Serv-

evidently waiting for some one.
In fact, this elderly gentleman found it

of a ship far at sea when a sailor came in. said he was sick and asked the captain to give him something for what was alling him. The captain shook out about a teaspoonful of calonel, told the sailor to take it and to come back in the morning for a dose of salts. It was the stock prescription for all nilments. When the sailor had gone Dr. Pierce protested to the captain against the size of the dose of calomel he had given.

e, was once in the cabin of the captain

"It only costs forty cents a pound," was the captain's response. So Dr. Pierce reported to the Public Health Service on the methods of captains in prescribing for the members of crews and the service made up a little book which it called "The Ship's Medicine Chest" which was a very simple doctor heak and which told the amounts of medicine that should be simple. should be given and which for what, and this book is distributed to all vessels that

Not long ago I heard Elihu Root, dear of American statesmen, deliver himself of what seemed to me a very large idea. While in Proceedings of the said While in Russia early in the war

sail under the flag.

he went to visit the most celebrated anarchist in all the world, talked with him for a long time and had a very delightful after-The anarchist said that there would be revolution in the United States after the war, that the revolution would be fer the overthrow of two things-capital and public opinion. The argument against capital, Mr. Root

said, was conventional, but revolution against public opinion had the interest of The view of the anarchist was that public opinion constrains individual conduct and that the individual should be free to do he pleases. It was a thing against Mr. Root believes that there has grown

out of the disruptive forces of war a maley-olent state of mind that is world wide and that is antagonistic to law, to order, to civilization has built the structure which up for itself through the centuries.
"The need of the world," he says," tra-